The LONDON JOURNAL.

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To RALPH FREEMAN, Esq;

SIR,

THERE are none of your Papers which I read with greater Satisfaction, than those which regard EDUCATION: I remember your Paper on the Propriety of exercising Children's Wits early; and your Essays on the Folly of sending Children Abroad for Breeding, gave me peculiar Pleasure, as also did another Discourse, containing some Strictures on Female Folly; I beg leave therefore to propose to you a Subject near a-kin to these, I mean a Display of Imbecility, in the Portrait of a Modern Mother, which I conceive, would be a proper Mirror for many Ladies stricken in Years, to make use of at their Toilets, in order to discover something more worthy of their Care, than patching up the Ruins of decay'd Beauty. Here, dear Mr. *Freeman*, I ought to stop; but, as I am a little apprehensive that you will touch this Matter too tenderly, and have too great a Regard for the Mothers for the sake of the Daughters, I shall therefore take the Liberty of explaining myself more copiously; which, I think, I may do without fear of leaving you sufficient Scope for a Paper, whenever you shall be at Leisure to resume this Topick.

In the first Place, give me leave to say, that your Modern Mothers are in nothing more deficient than in the first Principles of Education; nay, I will carry it farther, and affirm, that many of them make it their Business to keep the Fair Ones they bring into the World from forming true Ideas of what is meant by the Words *Mother* and *Daughter*: Instead of instructing them in Notions of easy and rational Obedience, they confound them with accumulated Commands, and, by delivering all things in a Style of Power, accustom the Little Ones to think that the very Essence of Maternity consists in commanding. Hence it is that they long to be emancipated from so intolerable a Slavery, and when they are emancipated, grow perfect Tyrants in their Turns; which could never happen if their Mothers took a contrary Method, explained to them the real and natural Sources of Obedience, and entered into the Reasonableness of those Rules which they saw necessary to lay down to them. Were this practised, young Ladies, instead of fearing, and secretly disliking their Mothers, would esteem them their best Friends, and would also form to themselves a steady Resolution of endeavouring to acquire the like Character with their own Progeny.

In the next Place; No Error is more common than that of spoiling Children by infusing into them Maxims of False Science, which is a Task unnecessary, as well as flagrantly dishonest: For if Mothers would content themselves with bare teaching of their Children no Good, they might rely upon it that they would not want the false Science of the World; since, if no Pains is taken to prevent it, this Sort of Science is the first Effect of Conversation; for where must a young Lady live, not to hear, as soon as she is capable of hearing, That fine Cloaths are fine things; and that the Lady whose Husband keeps her a Coach and Six, is twice as well married as she who has only a Chariot and Pair. I do therefore insist upon it, that if an old Lady cannot bring herself to tell her Daughter, that with respect to Happiness Coaches signify nothing, yet she has no manner of Reason to fatigue herself with settling the various Rates of Felicity according to the Thousands *per Annum*; because Miss will learn this time enough of herself. I likewise venture to affirm the same thing with respect to Pleasure; there is not the least Occasion for Lectures on the Use of separate Maintenance; on the Satisfaction in passing the Winter in *London*; on the inexpressible Delights of the *Opera*; on the indispensable Necessity of seeing a Hundred Plays a Year, and of having a new Gown and Petticoat of every Kind of Silk that comes into Vogue. A Mother may let all these Topicks alone, and yet be in no Pain about the young Lady's Ignorance; for these Things she will, without question, learn; and I will be answerable for it, that her Husband is not at all displeased she had not these Points of Learning from her Mother.

I have another whimsical Opinion, Mr. *Freeman*, and it is this, That a Daughter ought never to hear any disparaging things said of her Father by her Mother. The Ladies of *Great Britain* are certainly too well bred to fall into the slightest Errors of this Sort, except by Inadvertency or Mistake; but there are, Mr. *Freeman*, other Parts of the World, in which Women never talk more freely of their Husbands than before their Children; nay, they will sometimes revenge what they call Crimes in the *former* upon the *latter*: By this Means they do incredible Mischief: In the first place, they sink themselves in the Opinions of their Daughters; secondly, they make them undutiful to their Fathers; and, lastly, they fill them with a Spirit of Pride and Vanity, which must make them intolerable in their own Families, when they come to have any. Thus the Folly of one Woman streams out in all her Female Descendants, and sends every one of them with the Itch of creating Disturbances as her Portion, in the Family Providence allots for her to disquiet: A Prospect which, of all others, a Woman of tolerable good Nature would dread the Sight of, as esteeming it better to be reproached with Barrenness, than to be stiled the Mother of Discord.

To this, dear Mr. *Freeman*, let me add, that of all things in the World, a Mother ought to be most careful of letting a Daughter see any thing amiss in her own Behaviour; she ought never to talk of the Lovers she had before she was married, or of such as have thought her handsome since: She ought never to drop before her an Expression of her inclining to have Mr. Such-a-one for her Second, or of the great Offers she should have if she were a Widow. If she has any Method of wheedling her Husband into a Compliance with her Humours, she ought to be so far from trusting this Maxim in Politicks with her Daughter, that she ought to be really more afraid of its being found out by her than by the Father; because the innate Generosity of a Man inclines him not only to pardon, but to forget: Whereas young Minds, like warm Wax, retain strongly the Impressions they receive when Time has cooled them. But above all, if there be any Family Secrets, of pinching Money, or of employing it in a Manner not fit for the Ear of the Publick, it ought to be considered as altogether unfit for the Eye of a Daughter. That Angelick Beauty with which Heaven blesses so many of our fair Country Women, should continually put their Parents in mind of the Obligation they are under to take care that the Treasure within the Cabinet be answerable to the Loveliness of the Outside; and as we seldom see a Mother who does not from the bottom of her Heart wish that her Daughter may be very, very handsome; so, I think, she ought never to form this Wish, without vowing at the same Time to do her utmost Endeavour to make her very, very virtuous.

You see, Mr. *Freeman*, that I have treated you with a great deal of Liberty, and, instead of writing you a regular Epistle, have thrown out my Thoughts upon Paper in a very Pindarick Way. But as there are lucky Strokes in Painting, so I know there are sometimes happy Hits in Writing; and, perhaps, amongst my loose Hints, there may be some not unworthy of your Paper: At least, my Friend, I have given you an Opportunity of publishing some very free Thoughts on a very delicate Subject, which, however they may offend your *Prudes*, and pretty Tyrants, will not fail to please the Male Readers, and even those among the other Sex who pique themselves upon being thought Reasonable Women. To add more, would be but to trouble you and myself; and therefore I conclude with assuring you that I am,

Your Constant Reader,

And very Humble Servant,

Hackney, July 22. 1738. THOMAS TOUCHY.

To SAY and DO are Two Things.

Inscribed to the Reverend Mr. ****

A Priest there was, who with a Silver Sound
And melting Phrase, could Gospel Truths expound,
Could make the Force of Holy Precepts clear,
And touch the Heart, as well as warm the Ear.
It hap'd this Priest on *Luxury* declaim'd,
Shew'd how the Love of Creatures Christians shame'd;
Explain'd the Merit of despising Gold,
And prais'd Disciples who their Goods had sold
In antient Times to feed the faithful Poor,
Then sighing said, —— Those Days will come no more:
Touch'd with this Truth, his Audience wipe their Eyes,
And with their Pastor kindly sympathize.

A Tradesman chanc'd this Lecture to attend,
Who wept his Follies, and resolv'd to mend,
Saw his Mildeed in loving Dress and Show,
And seeing, scorn'd to be a City Beau.
Home with these pious Thoughts in Haste he goes,
Commands his Wife to sell his useless Cloaths,
And all the Produce instantly to give
To such poor Folks as knew not how to live.
The Wife amaz'd, enquir'd the wond'rous Cause,
Whence he deduc'd this self-denying Clause;
The Priest To-day, my Dear, hath made it plain,
That only Godliness is truly Gain;
That he who mod'rates his Desires, is blest'd,
That of One Suit One Man should be possest'd,
And I'm convinc'd —— go take and sell the rest.

His Wife these pious Notions heard with Pain,
This Priest, said she, shall not do this in vain;
I'll go and hear what strange Things he'll say down,
I'll go if it should cost me my new Gown.
She said, she went; for Women soon fulfil
Whatever's right, if Right suits with their Will.
The Priest's spruce Valet met her at the Gate,
I want your Master —— Dame, my Master's sat
To Dinner, hence on no account he stirs;
I'll stay a While —— Away with the Demurr
At Night he goes, to spend the Hours at Play;
But, hark 'e, Dame, To-morrow's a new Day:
To-morrow come, but do not come too soon,
The Doctor sleeps within an Hour of Noon:
O mighty well! —— At Noon she's at the Gate,
The Valet spies her —— Mistress, you must wait,
What tho' 'tis Twelve, Sleep still the Doctor soothes!
No, no; he's up, but gone to change his Cloaths.
Ay, is he so! Your Servant, I have done;
You and your Master both may fast till Noon.

Home

Home hies the Dame, and ſoon her Spouſe ſalutes
With the Prieſt's Dinner, Play, and Change of Suits:
The Husband hears, commends her prudent Care,
And wifely vows his own good Cloaths to wear.
Their Words thus in ill Prieſts their Conduct foils,
The Sermon edifies, th' Example ſpoils.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

IT appears by the Advices which the Court of *Petersburg* has received touching the Fire at Wybourg, that it broke out on the 17th Inſt. in one of the Suburbs, by the Folly of a Woman who was baking Bread; and that after the ſaid Suburb was conſum'd, the Sparks were carried by the Wind over the Walls of the City, and ſet Fire to it in ſeveral Parts, which ſpread to ſuch a Degree, by reaſon of the Narrowneſs of the Streets, that the Houſes being of Wood were all deſtroy'd, and not a Building left ſtanding beſides a Church, and a Houſe where the Soldiers uſed to keep Guard. A great many Perſons were burnt to Death, beſides thoſe that were ſmother'd by the Ruins. The Czarina has ſent one of the Officers of her Guards to take an Account of the Damage done by the Fire, and upon the Petition of the Inhabitants for Relief, has returned them Anſwer, that ſhe is ready to put the moſt feaſible Propoſals they ſhall make to her for that end in Practice.

Some Advices from *Vienna*, of the 16th of laſt July, confirm the News of the Imperialiſts having gained a conſiderable Advantage over the Turks at Cornia; of Meadia's capitulating upon the firſt Summons, though its Garriſon conſiſted of 2000 Men, and was well provided with every thing neceſſary; of the Turks having entirely abandon'd the Siege of Orſova, were retired with great Precipitation towards Widdin, and had left behind them 30 Pieces of Cannon, 10 Mortars, 1500 Waggons, and all their Tents, Proviſions and Ammunition, but make no mention of any other Action than that of Cornia; ſo that the Report of a Battle fought near Orſova, appears to be groundleſs. Colonel Picolamini has been reinſtated in the Government of Meadia. It is believed that the Army will march towards Widdin, to take Advantage of the preſent Conſternation of the Ottomans, and undertake the Siege of that Place.

They give us from Vienna theſe farther Particulars of the Action on the 23d ult. near Cornia.

The Imperial Army arriving on the 22d at Cornia, and finding the Turks not only poſted very advantagiouſly, but intrench'd up to the very Teeth, in order to diſpute its Paſſage, it was immediately reſolved in a Council of War, not to attack the Turks, but to let the Army reſt, after being fatigued by a painful March, and almoſt a continual Rain. Next Day the Army was put in Order of Battle, as far as the Ground would admit; General Wallis commanding the Left Wing, General Philippi the Right, and the Great Duke, with the Count de Koniſegg, Velt Marſhal, in the Centre. In this Poſture the Army lay to obſerve the Enemy's Countenance; but without advancing towards them. Upon which the Turks imagined they were afraid to approach them, and perceiving at the ſame time that the Rain was come on again, which they thought would hinder the Imperialiſts from making uſe of their Fire Arms, they march'd out of their Intrenchments, and fell with very great Fury upon the Centre and the Left Wing. The Muſſulmen at firſt bore ſo hard upon the Front Line that it gave Way, and ſeveral of the Officers and Soldiers in that Line were killed Major General Braun, who commanded the Grenadiers, was intirely cut off, and would in all likelihood been killed or taken by the Turks, if he had not been reſcued by Count Lewis Trantſon who went to his Relief, and thereby loſt his Life. The Turks did all they could to ſeize the Great Duke, and puſhed even to his Tent, where they cut off the Head of one of his Royal Highneſs's Surgeons; but were at laſt repulſed on all Sides with conſiderable Loſs.

Thoſe Letters cannot ſufficiently expreſs the Conſternation and Fright of the Turks before Orſova, as ſoon as they ſaw Count Caroli appear upon the Top of the Mountains, who was detach'd by the Great Duke of Tuſcany with two Companies of Huſſars; for they immediately fled in great Confuſion towards Wallachia, abandoning every thing in their Camp. The Infidels being encamp'd on the other Side of the Danube, were ſeized with the ſame Pannick, and fled towards Widdin, abandoning alſo a great Battery which was near to Fort St. Elizabeth.

Beſides the Officers mentioned in our laſt, the Count de Brandeis, and the Marquis de Botta, Nephew to the General of that Name, loſt their Lives there. Among the Voluntiers who diſtinguiſhed themſelves moſt in the Action, are the Marquis de Tavannes, and the Chevalier de Mailly, who came from France to make the Campaign in Hungary, the former of whom was ſhot in the Left Arm by a Muſket Ball, but his Wound does not ſeem dangerous.

They write from *Belgrade*, That the Turkiſh Forces in Servia, are prodigiouſly increaſed ſince they were routed in the Bannat of Temiſwaer. Three Days ago one of their Detachments, conſiſting of at leaſt 6000 Men, came before the Poſt of Rani, which is on this Side the Danube, over-againſt Vipalanka, where there were but 40 Men under the Baron de Kotwitz, a Lieutenant, whom the Aga, who commanded the Detachment, ſummoned to ſurrender; and upon his Refuſal, the Turks attacked the Poſt with Vigour, but met with a ſtout Reſiſtance before they could maſter it; whereby they loſt above 500 Men, which ſo provok'd the Commander, that he was reſolved to allow no Quarter, but put the Baron, and the few Soldiers he had left, to the Sword. After this the Enemy abandon'd the Poſt, and carry'd off the Heads of thoſe that they had murder'd along with them. Beſides the Loſs ſuſtained by the Turks in the Action at Cornia, they alſo loſt a great Number of Men before Orſova, particularly in the laſt Attack they made upon it, wherein they had above 1500 Men killed; in which Number were ſeveral Agas and other Officers. There being, among other Proviſions with which Orſova was ſupply'd before the Turks beſieged it, a great Quantity of Burgundy and Champaign Wines which belong'd to the Great Duke, he has ordered it to be given to the Soldiers of the Garriſon, for their Bravery in Defence of that Place.

Since the raiſing of the Siege of Orſova, the Army is gone to encamp at a ſmall Diſtance from that Place, on the Banks of the Danube, where it is to continue till join'd by ſome Troops, and by the Equipage and Baggage which halted on this Side of Cornia. Not many Days after the Surrender of Meadia, certain Deputies came to the Camp from the Inhabitants of Almas, to declare their Sorrow for having been obliged to take Arms againſt the Emperor, and to beg Pardon for what they had done, becauſe they had been forced to it by the Turks. Upon an Examination of their Conduct, it appeared, that the Inhabitants of Almas had been guilty of the baſeſt Treaſon; becauſe, in Defiance of the Duty which they owed to the Emperor as his Subjects, they declared for the Enemy at the Beginning of the Campaign, gave them Directions how to take Meadia, and made Incurſions into the Bannat of Temiſwaer, killing and ſlaying all the Emperor's Subjects who were for perſevering in their Loyalty. Such a criminal Behaviour being reckon'd worthy of the ſevereſt Puniſhment, Colonel Heiſrich was ſent with a Detachment of the Duke of Tuſcany's Regiment of Foot into the Territory of Almas, in order to cut off all the Inhabitants, without Diſtinction of Age, Sex or Quality; which Example of Severity, has been thought neceſſary to keep the reſt of the Inhabitants of the Bannat of Temiſwaer in their Duty, and to hinder them from ſhewing the leaſt Favour to the Enemy.

The write from *Milan*, That the King of Sardinia has dropp'd his Pretenſions to the Fiefs of the Prince of Doria, on condition that they remain under the Juriſdiction of the Tortoneze; and that the Count de Traun, Governor General of the Milaneſe, has received Orders from the Court of Vienna, to withdraw the Troops which he had cauſed to advance towards Pavia, on account of this Difference.

There's nothing more remarkable from the French Court, than that the Ladies appearing at Chantilly without Hoop-Petticoats, the King expreſs'd ſuch a Pleaſure in the Figure they made without them, that he order'd them to wear no more there; ſo that probably they will carry the new Mode to Verſailles, and from thence it will ſpread to Paris, and afterwards run through the whole Kingdom.

The following Account of Crocodiles, was occaſioned by ſome People's diſputing the Credibility of the Account (inſerted in one of our Former) of an Alligator's ſwallowing three Men in a French Eaſt India Ship run on Shore by the late Hurricane at Bengal; and contains ſo many curious Particulars as cannot fail of rendering it agreeable to our Readers:

IT is own'd, Crocodiles of ſuch prodigious Bulk are not ordinarily met with: And no Wonder, ſince they have ſo many and various Enemies watching and labouring for their Deſtruction, both before and ever after they are hatch'd. In Egypt (and perhaps in other Places) there is by Law a Reward appointed for any who kills one of conſiderable Bigneſs; ſo that, as ſoon as a great one is diſcover'd, it can't be ſuppos'd long before he is deſtroy'd by Men. But Naturaliſts agree (tho' Calmet, and he only that I have met with, ſeems to doubt it) that this dread'ful Creature continues growing to his Life's End; and he living above threeſcore Years, if not by Accident prevented, to what a vaſt Magnitude muſt it be imagined he would arrive at full Growth, on conſidering the Size of one of four or five Years old? They have many Times been known 15, 16, or 20 Cubits long. In the Days of [a] Pſammetichus, King of Egypt, there was one met with of 25 Cubits; as before that, in the Reign of Amaſis, one above 26 Cubits long. And to be ſure they were proportionable in Circumference. Now, ſuppoſing but the leſſer Cubit (i. e. but a Foot and half) the Meaſure here meant, the latter muſt have been about 40 Feet. And yet what's that, compar'd to ſome that have been ſeen in America? [b] About Panama, ſays my Author, they grow above a hundred Feet in Length.

The Mouth of this terrible River Dragon (as the Prophet ſeems to ſtyle him) is ſo very extenſive as to reach to the Place of his Ears. And it's natural and reaſonable to allow that his Paunch muſt be equally capacious; for Nature has form'd no Creature prepoſterous and abſurdly. The natural Reaſon given for the Broadneſs of his Head, &c. is, that ſeeing his Paws are two ſhort and entirely unfitted for ſeizing and holding his Prey, therefore his Jaws and Swallow are made the larger. And he has [c] no Tongue, think ſome, partly that his

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[a] *Viſus ad viginti quinque, imo viginti ſex, cubites excreviſſe, ille ætate Pſammetichi, teſte Plutarcho, hic Amaſidis, prodente Æliano. Johnſt. Hiſt. Anim.*

[b] *Circa urbem Panamam ultra centum pedes in longitudinem creſcunt. Ibid.*

[c] *Yet others inſiſt on't that he has a Tongue, tho' to many imperceptible, which cleaves to the upper Jaw. Herein Nature (or rather God, the Author of Nature) is conſiſtent with the common Method of framing Animals; for whereas Creatures in general moving their under Chap have their Tongues fixed thereto, ſo this Beaſt, or Serpent, alone wagging the Upper, has his Tongue joined to that. If any yet disbelieve his having this Member, I'd demand, what they'd make of God's asking Job,* Canſt thou draw out Leviathan with a Hook? Or his Tongue with a Cord? *For that the Crocodile is, by the Name of Leviathan, in this Chapter (viz. xli) deſcrib'd, I believe none by this Time doubt, tho' ſo many have heretofore eſteem'd him to be the Whale.*

Prey

Prey may find the quicker Paſſage to his Stomach.

But to give two or three Examples, more full to the Purpoſe, of the mighty Swallow, &c. of this noxious Creature.

Peter Martyr, ſays Topſel, affirms, a Crocodile was brought to Cairo, as weighty as two Oxen and two Camels could bear to draw. At the ſame time there was another taken which had enter'd a Village near the Nile, and [d] ſwallow'd up alive three young Infants ſleeping in one Cradle, which were taken out of his Belly, ſcarcely dead. And another was ſlain, out of whoſe Belly was taken a whole Ram, not digeſted.

But what are Infants to Men? may ſome object. Therefore,

In the Account given by Mr. Mandelſloe (one of the Holſtein Embaſſy into Perſia, 100 Years ſince) of his Travels in the Mogul's Country, we read, that a Crocodile being killed and opened, a Woman was found in his Belly, with all her Cloaths on. And had there been three or four Women thus ready for his Dinner, without Means of eſcaping, 'tis likely they'd have gone the ſame Way; for we can never be perſuaded that this Creatures Mouthful is his Bellyful. More than this,

Sir Tho. Herbert, in his Travels in Aſia, begun 1626, (ſet forth in Harris's Bibliotheca) deſcribing Sumatra, obſerves of the Crocodile, that his Mouth is ſo wide, as that he can ſwallow not a whole Man only, but even a Horſe.

It will be the leſs admir'd, that the late exceſſive Alligator of the Ganges enter'd a bulg'd Ship, when it's conſider'd (this Animal being noted as *Humanæ Carnis avidiſſimus*, moſt deſirous of Man's Fleſh) that in this River is a Species the moſt mercileſs and couragious of any in the Univerſe; and that even on the Nile, thoſe Creatures are ſo cunning and daring, as with their [e] Tails to aſſault the Ropes by which Barques are tow'd along in ſhallower Water, ſo violently as to tumble the Mariner into the River, and with open Mouth devour him; yea, by Means hereof they often ſo ſhock the Veſſel itſelf, that they can eaſily take a Man out of it. The above-mentioned Peter Martyr relates, That about the Time he was in thoſe Countries, there were certain Mariners which ſaw two Crocodiles together in carnal Copulation upon the Sands near the River, from which the Water was lately fallen into a certain Iſland of Nilus. The Mariners forſook their Ship, and betook themſelves to their Long-boat, and with great Shouting, Hollowing, and Crying, made towards them in a couragious Manner. The Male at the firſt Aſſault fell amazed, and greatly terrified, ran away as faſt as he could into the Waters, leaving his Female lying upon her Back (for, when they ingender, the Male turneth her upon her Back, for by reaſon of the Shortneſs of her Legs ſhe cannot do it herſelf) So the Mariners finding her upon her Back, and not able to turn herſelf over, they eaſily ſlew her, and took her away with them. Soon after the Male returned to the Place to ſeek his Female. But not finding her, and perceiving Blood upon the Sand, conjectur'd truly that ſhe was ſlain. Wherefore he preſently caſt himſelf into the River Nilus again, and in his Rage ſwam ſtoutly againſt the Stream, until he overtook the Ship wherein his dead Female was, which he preſently ſet upon, lifting up himſelf, and catching hold on the Sides, and would certainly have enter'd the ſame, had not the Mariners with all their Force batter'd his Head and Hands [Paws] with their Clubs and Staves, until he was wearied, and forced to give over his Enterprize; and ſo with great Sighing and Sobbing, departed from them.

It's no more our Deſign than to our Purpoſe to tranſcribe an ample Hiſtory of Crocodiles. However, as the following (from the celebrated *Univerſal Hiſtory*) may be entertaining to the Majority of our Readers, we'll conclude therewith.

One Way of taking them, is by a Piece of Fleſh ſtuck on an Iron Hook, and let down into the River by a Rope, the other End of which is faſten'd to a Stake. When the Crocodile has ſeiz'd the Bait, he is drawn to Land, and then knock'd on the Head. Herodotus deſcribes this Manner with a very little Variation. Another more dangerous Way is ſometimes practiſed, by ſtriking them, as they ſleep, under the Belly, [the only Place vulnerable] with a Stake armed with a bearded Point of Iron, and alſo faſten'd to a Rope. A more extraordinary Method ſtill was made uſe of to catch one of theſe Creatures that had done much Miſchief. The Perſon who undertook it, for a Reward, bound his own Son, a young Lad, to a Stake in the Place where the Crocodile uſed to come, and laid himſelf flat on his Belly, with two ſhort Clubs in his Hand, one of which was wound round at the End with a very large Ball of coarſe Thread dipped in Pitch, and ſo waited for the Crocodile; who coming out of the River, and ſmelling the Boy, made directly towards him. But, as he open'd his Mouth to ſeize him, the Father thruſt the Staff with the pitched Ball into his Jaws, which ſticking in his Teeth, and entangling them as he bit it, the Man broke his Back, and killed him with the other. The Inhabitants of Tentyris are reported to have been very bold and dextrous in hunting theſe Creatures, and that they would even leap on their Backs in the Water, and clapping a Stick acroſs their Mouths as they opened them to bite, manage them as with a Bridle, and bring them to Land; ſo that theſe Creatures were terrified even by their Voice and Smell. The Fleſh of the Crocodile is white and fat, and is a delicious Diſh when young. The Arabs of the Upper Egypt are very fond of it; and formerly the Inhabitants of Elephantis uſed alſo to eat theſe Animals.

The Crocodile ſeems to be the laſt Animal to which Mankind ſhould be tempted to pay Divine Adoration. [Yet this the ancient Egyptians did.] That it might be done with Safety, one of theſe Creatures was trained up to be tame and familiar for that Purpoſe, and had his Ears adorned with Strings of Jewels and Gold, and his fore Feet with Chains. He was fed with conſecrated Proviſions at the publick Charge; and when Strangers went to ſee him, which often happened out of Curioſity, they alſo carried him a Preſent of a Cake, dreſſed Meat, and Wine, or a Drink made with Honey, which was offered to him by the Prieſts; one openinghis Mouth, and the other feeding him. When he died, his Body was embalmed, and buried in a ſacred Coffin at Arſinoe.

LONDON.

The Parliament is prorogued to the 13th of next October.

His Majeſty has appointed Mr. Higginſon, Merchant of this City, to be Comptroller and Surveyor of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, at Charles-Town, South Carolina.

Friday laſt Week a new Commiſſion of the Peace for the County of Middleſex, and a Commiſſion of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, paſſed the Great Seal; in which the Names of 76 Gentlemen were left out, and the like Number added.

On Thurſday laſt Week was held a General Court of the South Sea Company, when a Dividend of One and a Half was declared on the Stock of that Company, due at Midſummer, which will begin to be paid the 9th of the next Month.

The Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company have appointed Captain Rigby, many Years Commander of the Normanton, to be Governor of Bombay; and this Week he will embark on board the Harrington, Capt. Jenkins, for his ſaid Government.

Advices from Tonquin in China relate, that four Jeſuits who arrived there in February laſt to preach the Goſpel, were put under Arreſt by Order of the Governor of that Province; and being required to trample the Crucifix under Foot on Pain of being put to Death, they choſe to kiſs the Crucifix on their Knees, and were condemn'd to be beheaded.

It is aſſured that the Empreſs of Ruſſia will take no more Engliſh Sea Officers into her Service upon the Terms formerly granted them, of being more early promoted; they being for the future to take an equal Chance with the Natives of her Realms.

The Pernambuco Fleet arrived at Lisbon, the 10th inſtant, in eighty-two Days, being twenty-eight Merchants Ships and two Convoyers, and the Cargo conſiſts of 7600 Cheſts of Sugar, 7000 Cow-Hides, 70000 Hides of Leather, 9000 Quintals of Wood, and one Million and a Half in Gold.

They write from all Parts of France, that for many Years paſt there has not been known ſo plentiful a Harveſt, the Farmers work Day and Night to carry it in; that particularly the Vineyards appear in the utmoſt Beauty, and promiſe great Plenty of Wine.

On Tueſday Night laſt ſix or ſeven Expreſſes were diſpatched from the Admiralty-Office, to haſten the equipping of the ſeveral Men of War and Bomb-Ketches, intended to be ſent to the Mediterranean, and Elſewhere.

On Sunday laſt in the Afternoon, ſix young Fellows, diverting themſelves in a Pleaſure-Boat, unfortunately ran foul of a Veſſel between Deptford and Greenwich, by which Accident their Boat was overſet, and three of them drown'd; one of whom, named Holman, the only Hopes of an antient Father, was Apprentice to a Dyer, and juſt out of his Time.

A few Days ſince as Mr. John Hands, Body Coachman to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, returning from Wreſt, the Duke of Kent's Seat in Bedfordſhire, to Wooburn Abbey, a Dog ſeized his Horſe, on which he threw his Rider, kicked out his Brains, and he died on the Spot.

Laſt Monday Fortnight, between Three and Four o'Clock in the Morning, a ſlight Earthquake was felt by a great many of the Inhabitants of Derby, and of the Country, for ſeveral Miles round; and that Part of an old Barn was thrown down by it, belonging to Samuel Saunders, Eſq; at Cauldwell, near Burton upon Trent.

We are informed, That the Government have taken up ſeveral Ships, in order to tranſport Timber for a Draw-Bridge and Palliſadoes for Port-Mahon, with many Bombs, Pieces of Cannon, a great many thouſand Cartridges, and all other warlike Stores.

Some Days ſince William Coffee, alias Brown, alias White, came to Mr. Jennings, a Broker in Spitalefields, with a Diamond Ring, deſired he would conſult with a Jeweller for the Goodneſs of it, and he would call again, which he did ſoon after, when Mr. Jennings lent him twenty Guineas upon it, and Coffee deſired to ſeal it up, which being granted, he ſealed up a Briſtol Stone Ring in the room of it: And Mr. Jennings mentioning this Tranſaction to a Friend who deſired to ſee the Ring, the Fraud was diſcovered. On Saturday laſt he was apprehended, and committed to Newgate.

By Letters from Charles Town, South-Carolina, they write, That a new Ship, built for the Hon. Charles Windham, Eſq; Captain of his Majeſty's Ship the Roſe, was lately launch'd there: She is ſaid to be one of the fineſt Ships that ever was built, all her Bottom being live Oak, and her Planks Mahogony. She was named, *The Duke of Cumberland*.

We have Advice from Cambridge, That ſome Sharpers have been taking a Tour in that County, and ſetting their Wits at work to cheat the People, which they have effected in the following Manner: They have bought Corn in the Markets, and ſent it into the Houſes they put up at, and then pretending Bills upon ſome reputable Perſon in the Neighbourhood, who juſt at that time being abſent from Home, they have borrowed Money in the Interim of the Landlord,

[d] *Petrus Martyr. in Legatione ſua Babylonica, comprehenſum qui tres puſiones devoraverat, ſcribit.* Johnſt.

[e] *They never eat Man or Beaſt, 'tis ſaid, but they firſt ſtrike him down with their Tails, which is of ſuch Strength as to break all the four Legs of a Horſe, Aſs, or Camel, at one Blow. Men thus ſtruck down, and perhaps aſtoniſhed, are the leſs capable of Reſiſtance, and the better adapted for being ſwallowed.*

lord, who has thought himself secure by having the Grain under his own Roof, which, on Examination, has been found to be the Property of other Persons, who have claimed it, and the Borrowers have gone clear off. The Landlord of the Lilly-Pot at Cambridge, a remarkably wary Person, has been lately taken in for 10 l. by this crafty Truck, and several others, at Poston and Royston in that County.

The two Horses that were some time since stolen out of the Stables at Mr. Allen's, the Rose and Crown at Norwood, while the Owners were diverting themselves with Bowling upon the Hill, have been found and recovered at Islington, where they were pounded as Strays: And by all Description, the two Highwaymen who robbed the Clergyman of Suffolk of a large Sum, on New-Market Heath, were mounted upon these very Horses, and it is supposed that when they had got so large a Booty, they turned their Horses loose to avoid a Discovery, they being marked in a very particular Manner.

On Tuesday about 11 in the Morning, a most dreadful Storm of Thunder, Lightening, and Hail happened at Dunstable, which put the whole Town into the utmost Consternation, as it surpass'd any thing which had ever been known there. A House opposite to the Sugar-loaf was shattered to Pieces by the Lightening, which occasioned the Ergine to be brought out, to prevent the dreadful Consequences of Fire, which were every Moment expected; the Hail-stones were as big as Walnuts, and many Windows were broken by them.

The same Day there were Hail-stones of a prodigious Bigness fell about Coney near St. Albans, most of them as big as Hens Eggs, and some that measured five and six Inches about, and broke many Windows about Bushy, near Watford in Hertfordshire, and killed several Fowls.

Also the same Day, between the Hours of 12 and 1 at Noon there happen'd at Uxbridge, one of the most dreadful Huricanes of Hail, accompanied with Wind and Lightening that has been known. The Hail-stones were of so prodigious a Size, and flew with such Velocity, that they broke many of the Windows in the Town, and split the Tiles on Houses, wounding divers Passengers and Horses on the Road, tearing large Branches off the stoutest Trees, and destroying vast Quantities of Fruit; Numbers of People running about Uxbridge with bloody Hands and Faces, cut by the Stones. Mr. Sarjent at the Crown Inn had three Chickens and two Pidgeons killed in his Yard, and all the Glasses which covered the Hot-Beds in his Garden were broken, with the Windows of his Cupola, his Damage alone being computed at 20 l. The Birds were struck dead in the Air in vast Numbers. The Storm continued about a Quarter of an Hour, and was felt about a Mile and a Half round the Place. Some of the Hail-Stones being gathered up, were found to measure Eight or Nine Inches, and some are preserved, for the Satisfaction of the Curious.

Extract of a Letter from New York, dated June the 16th, 1738.

'About ten Weeks ago one Gaspar Witt, 'Master of a Danish Ship, the Enighead, Burthen between 4 and 500 Ton, loaden with 'Cotton, bound from St. Thomas to Denmark, 'about 40 Leagues from Newfoundland, happened to spring a Leak, and the Men went 'down and found the same; and after they 'had stop'd it, going up again, happen'd to let 'the Candle fall amongst the Cotton, (which 'they had pull'd about to find out the Leak) 'which took Fire, and burnt with such Violence, that the Men, with two Women and 'three Children, in Number 23, were obliged 'to betake themselves to their Boat, in which 'they were three Days and two Nights, with 'only 20 Biscuits, till they were taken up by a 'Fisherman, who carried them into Newfoundland, from whence the Captain and several of 'the Men came hither, and are now making 'the best of their Way to Denmark.'

Pool, July 24. 'Thursday last at the Assizes 'for this Town and County, a Trial came on 'before Mr. Baron Thomson, in which our Sovereign Lord the King was Plaintiff, and 'Philip Shehan, of Cork in Ireland, Defendant, 'for transgressing against the Statute which prohibits the Exportation of Wool, when the 'Jury gave a Verdict for his Majesty with '500 l. Damages.

The 12th Instant, a strange Fish was taken just without Exmouth Bar, by Robert Hearh, (the Person who caught the 2 Fishes by People in general call'd Mermaids, one Sept. 9, 1737. the other May 6, last) supposed by many to be the Triton, or Merman, of the Ancients, being 4 Feet and a half in Length, having a Body much resembling that of a Man, with a Genital Member of considerable Size; together with jointed Legs and Feet, extending from his Belly 12 or 13 Inches, with Fins at his Thighs, and larger ones, like Wings, in the Form of which those of Angels are often painted, at his Shoulders, with a broad Head of very uncommon Form, a Mouth 6 Inches wide, Smellers, or kind of Whiskers, at his Nostrils, and two Spout-Holes behind his Eyes, through which he ejected Water, when taken, 30 or 40 Feet high.

IRELAND.

Dublin, July 15. Last Tuesday at the Commencement of Degrees at our University, the Right Hon. Edward Walpole, Esq; Secretary to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, was presented with a Doctor's Degree in the Civil Law.

We hear that their Excellencies the Lords Justices have received an Order from his Majesty to draught 250 Men out of the Regiments on this Establishment, to be sent to Gibraltar, to reinforce that Garrison.

By Letters from Kinsale, we hear of a Seizure made in Clannikilta Bay, of a Smuggling Sloop, called The Speedwell, of ten Guns, and well mann'd; she was taken by Captain Mercer, who chaced her ten Hours: She had all her Guns loaded and prim'd, but had landed the greatest Part of her Cargo a few Days before, having only sixty Anchors of Brandy on board.

PREFERMENTS CIVIL.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey is appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, on the Resignation of the Earl of Tankerville.

The Right Hon. James Earl of Abercorne is sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Mr. Kent is appointed Gardener of all his Majesty's Gardens, in the room of the late Mr. Bridgman.

John Ranby, Esq; is appointed Surgeon in Ordinary of his Majesty's Houshold.

PREFERMENTS MILITARY.

Captain Thomas Bing is made a Captain in the Royal Train of Artillery.

Capt. Lieut. Hodges is made Colonel of a Company in the Second Regiment of his Majesty's Foot Guards.

And Captain Newton is made Captain-Lieutenant, in the room of Col. Hodges.

PREFERMENT ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Mr. Samuel Stedman, Senior Proctor of the University, and Senior Fellow of Caius College in Cambridge, is presented to the Rectory of Denver, Norfolk, in the room of the late Mr. Munnings.

DEATHS.

July 17. At Leyden, in Holland, the celebrated Mr. Francis Fabricius, D. D. and Rhetorick Professor there above 32 Years.

July 19. At Caerdiff, William Williams, Esq

July 21. At Chelsea, Capt. Bailey, Commander of a Company in Gen. Arstruther's Regiment of Foot. *The same Day died suddenly*, at his House in King-street, St. James, Brigadier Cockburn, whose Death is said to have been occasioned by eating Cucumbers and drinking Cyder after them. *Also*, at Cheneys, Bucks, Charles Saunders, Esq;

July 22. At his House in Covent-Garden, Major Griffith.

A few Days ago died, At Denver, near Downham, Norfolk, the Rev. Mr. Daniel Munnings, Rector of that Parish.

PRICES of STOCKS Friday Noon.

Bank Stock, 142, 141. India 164 1 half. South Sea 100. Old Annuity 111. New Ditto, 111 1 8th. Three per Cent Annuity 107. Emperor's Loan 7 per Cent. 109. Ditto 5 per Cent. 99 1 half. Royal Assurance 107 3 8ths. London Assurance 14 5 8ths. African 14. Indian Bonds, 6 l. 14 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds, 21. 4 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 3 l. 10 s. Premium.

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